your people the gospel of Democracy as I understand it.

I do not claim to have any authority except that conferred on me by the Democratic Convention. If you doubt my Democracy, I can point to that convention as a petter certideate than any bolting Demograt can find.

But while I come as the regular nomines of the Democratic party. I also come as the nomines of two other garties, parties which have poined with us in making the silver question the paramount issue of this cam-paign. And out in this meeting in the open air, where I am afraid to talk very long lest I suffer the consequences which some-time follow outdoor speaking, I simply desire to not for your consideration two or three

We lay down this proposition tht the more money there is in the country, the easier it is for any person who has something to sell to get his share of that money. (Applause.) Our opponents plant themselves upon the Joctrine that the less money there is in the world the more money each individual will have. That is a mathematical proposition which you cannot find in any arithmetic, but it seems to be the proposition upon which Re-publican financiering is based. We say that while the dollar goes up property must go down, and that falling prices and falling property mean hard times.

Gold and the Farmer. If you ask us how this gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of the products of him who sells, without lowering his taxes or his debts. If you ask us how the gold standard offects the laboring man, we reply that it destroys the opportunity for labor, multiplies the number of idle men and fills our streets with those anxious for work who can find no op-portunity. The gold standard by increasing idleness brings poverty to those who ought to have

And when you bring people into poverty, when you take away the means of earning a ivelihood, you make tramps out of men who ng and contributors to the nation's wealth and greatness. And last of all, when you frive men to hunger, despair and desperation just conditions would be law-abiding citizens.

The gold standard has nothing to defend it except the misery which has followed wherever it has been tried. The gold fundant is a failure if you will accept estimony of those in every land which has had it; the testimony of those who create wealth and add to the nation's greatness. The gold standard can only bring to its support the testimony of those who live on fixed investments and profit by falling prices, or by the necessity of Government. (Ap-

gold standard. (Cries of "That's right!") We jay! e you to join with us now. (Cries "he will; no Yale men here.")

are defeated this year, we will come again of the people of this country de join with us, While our opponents are spreading literature by the ton, the people are joining in the crusade for the restoration of bimetallism. We have no great campaign fund with which to supply those who want to read all the literature they would like to have. We are doing the best we can, and we shall continue to do the best we our with the means on hand.

We have not many great daily papers with as, but the time will come when the dally papers will be gird to furnish editorials that the people of this country want to read. Having been connected a short time with the newspaper business myself, I do not underestimate the influence of the pers; but in times like these the se go ahead of the newspapers when the apapers refuse to lead. (Cheers.)

Compliments Mr. Williams,

My friends, you who assemble as the representatives of the great Bay State have rour part in the fight which we now have on and, and I am glad that so great an army as so gallant a leader as George Fred Willsms. (Loud cheers.)

In Chicago, when the State of Massachu-setts was called, there were three who responded for silver. If we had another na-tional convention, if I can judge from the sentiment expressed here, there would not only be three delegates for allver, but every delegate would respond to the free coinage of allver at 16 to 1. (Great cheering.)

thing which concerns the welfare of your-selves, your families and your country. And then you have made up your minds, let your flots register just exactly what you want do. No matter what the result may be. hen the American people in their sovereign pacity speak their will, we all abide the mit. If it shall result in elevating to of-those who believe in the free coinage of silver, the reform will come now. If it re-mits in their defeat, it will simply postpone for four years more the bringing of real relef to the people of the country. (Cheers.)

Introduces Mr. Sewall. dr. Sewall then stepped up on a chair side Mr. Bryan, who introduced him in the following words:

Fellow-citizens, I introduce to you a man at and for free coinage when his neighbors were against him. I introduce to you a man who was in favor of an income tax, although he had to pay it. I introduce to tership the golden calf. I introduce Arthur swall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-

ir. Sewall was received with loud apuse, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens of New England-It is a his opportunity to see the great leader of dent. And I may say that it is a great Some have asked whether I was on the leket or not. I am glad of the opportunity

No. it has gone belief that intrenchment I

continue to live until election day. (Applause.)

Meeting at Music Hall. After the speech on the Common Mr. Bryan immediately proceeded to Music Hall, where he addressed an enormous audience. George Fred Williams, when he rose to Introduce Mr. Bryan at Music Hall, was given such a tremendous ovation as is seldom accorded any one, the audience wildcheering and waiving hats and hanker-

When sufficient opportunity was given him to proceed he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and fellow-citizens of Massachusetis-We are here to-night advocating a cause which we believe to involve the welfare and happiness not only in this country, but in every country of Europe which is afflicted with the dire disaster of the gold standard, a sad and ruinous condition of industry, and all of Europe, lying, as it is to-day, in despair, in doubt, is waiting for the remedy of the evil. (Applause.)

It has whited for twenty years. The people of Europe have passed through the legislative battles of the various countries for the curing of the evil of the gold standard, but Europe stands as powerless to-day to apply the remedy as it did twenty years ago, when the agitation began—(applause) and now at last the one free people of the world, the only true republic of free men, is appealed to by the suffering Christian world to have the courage and daring to administer that remedy and save not only the people of this republic, but their Christian brothers of Europe. (Great applause.) Mr. Bryan left Hartford for Boston at

11:18 o'clock this morning. Several wellknown Democratic politicians accompanied Mr. Bryan to Springfield, where Mr. Bryan made his first speech of the day. He arrived at 12:05, and the first person who greeted him at the station was George Fred Williams. The greeting between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Whilams was cordial. Mr. ander just conditions would be self-support. Bryan delivered his address in Court square to an audience numbering 10,000

Speech at Springfield.

Mr. Bryan said: Ladies and Gentlemen: Before entering upon a discussion of the great paramount issue of this campaign, I desire in this city by pay tribute to independent "saturation," My friends, I have always respected an honest and earnest and able opponent. I have never criticise the right of any one to speak his sendiments and present his ideas as clearly, as forcibly, as eloquently, as be craq. I believe with Jefferson that error is narmless where reason is left free to smooth the force and the force many the sending payment. ambat it-(great applause)-and if any man has an idea I am willing for him to launch that idea and trust to the merits of that idea to make its way into the mind and into the hearts of men, and I respect the Spring-field Republican for the high plane upon which it discusses political questions. I respect it for the tolerance which it shows to political opponents, and, without censuring

I can commend those who use argument in-stead of abuse. (Applause)
I can commend also to every citizen the words of that distinguished editor who was the founder of this paper. I am told that he is the author of the expression that a man who is not willing to die for a cause he believes in is not worthy to live.

The Sprend of Truth. It is the willingness of the people to stake

An Uprising of the Musses. us that this movement in favor of free coinage is started by the mine owners and kept up by the mine owners. I want them to understand that they cannot explain this great uprising of the people on the theory that it is instituted by men who own sulfion

The gold standard has never commended itself to the agricultural classes of any coun-

No person can accuse me of attempting to easy the financiers or even the money

My friends, the people have no prejudice against gold, but they have a prejudice

gold standard man does not dare to like silver, and he does not get much gold to like.

A man told me that out of nearly \$1.

Don't Want a "Balloon Dollar." Money ought not to be built on the balloon Balloons are built to go up, and the r they go the higher they are as us, and, if dollars are built on that the higher they go the greater is the y that they bring to mankind. (Ap-

e adorned it from the spin and the horse leech of under the picture let it be written, as Proverba, "Give, Give, Give, Give;" and on the her side of the gold dollar let us put the leture of an open grave, and above it let s write, as in Proverba, "It sayeth not is enough," (Great applause.)

My friends, that is the sort of dollar that

Worcester was even more enthusiastic than Springfield. Five thousand people gathere and cheered at the depot, 18,000 cheered and shouted at the public square and 1,000 came down to the train to see Mr. Bryan off. The speech was delivered. Mr. Bryan off. The speech was delivered in the square:

Speech at Worcester. Mr. Bryan sald:

I will try to make myself heard if you will axist me by keeping quiet. We are in the midist of a campaign in which great feeling has been excited. It is not strange that deep feeling has been manifested on both sides of the money question. Much depends upon the result of this campaign. If the gold stindard is a good thing then those of us who believe in himetallism are terribly wrong. If, on the other hand, himetallism is good, then the preservation of the gold standard is a crime against the American people. (Applance.)

How the Truth Spreads, How the Truth Spreams.

This is because of the inherent power of truth to propagate itself. Truth appeals to the minds of these who think. In order to understand the question you must commence at the bottom instead of with the details.

I was out in Arizona and New Mexico and saw them irrigating on a large scale. I found great canals, able to water thousands and reus of thousands of acres of land. This thought came to me: What principle underlies irrigation? It is that water runs down hill. When you find that our you can ire!

All Would Be Crucified.

## ALL CONDEMN YALE STUDENTS HANNA OUTDID EVEN DEPEW.

Continued from First Page.

sponsible, for the university had no idea of insulting the city's guest-a man whose present position entitles him to the deepest respect.

No Action to be Taken. Professor Arthur W. Wright said thath he had heard but little of the reported disturbance, inasmuch as nothing serious had resulted, that probably the authorities of the university would take no notice of the matter unless complaint was made in a formal way.

Dr. Thomas H. Russell, one of the Yale faculty, while deprecating the unfortunate occurrence, does not consider it as an intention on the part of the students to deliberately insult Mr. Bryan, but rather looks upon it as a bubbling over of youthful exuberance, the result of which is most deplorable and likely to give a wrong impression abroad as to Yale's actual

Lewis W. Welch, editor of the Yale Alumni Weekly, said that he thought the demonstration had been participated in by about 200 students, but that they had no intention of deliberately insulting Mr. Bryan. He continued:

The entire affair was student-like, and was done in a spirit of mischief rather than seriousness. The boys saw that Mr. Bryan was annoyed, and so kept the thing up. In more youthful boys, it would be called teasing. On the part of the students it was simply thoughtlessness, and undeniably grong and foolish. I am sure the alumni and great

majority of the students regret it. Certainly, I, personally, don't, The news-papers hereabouts have never treated Mr. Bryan's candidacy very seriously, and there very little respect entertained for him or his contions.

"Did not Yale entertain sufficient respect for him to invite him to address the club on the very financial question he now

No Excuse for Their Conduct. "Yes, I believe she did," answered Mr. Welch, slowly. "But if he is not treated "th respect, it is largely the fault of the Easter, gross Still, as the candidate of a great party, 1 mus. Ami that there is no excuse for the actions of the students. who participated in the rowdylsm. I know that nine-tenths of the classes deprecate the trouble. But when all is said, it was

The affair has been grossly exaggerated. I do not believe that more than thirty students participated in the demonstration, and I hope that the matter will speedily drop out of sight. It was simply a specimen of youthful mischief-making such as students make at theatres or wherever they get half a chance I do not believe the faculty will make any

A. B. Keers, managing editor of the Yale News, said: "I am very sorry it occurred, but I do not

think it was premeditated."
Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, who was professor of military science in Yale Untversity from 1889 to 1893, was very indignant at the exhibition of Yale rowdyism on the green yesterday.

Rights Deliberately Insulted.

I am not in the habit of attending po-litical meetings. So far as I know, yester-day was my first. I went to hear Mr. Bry-Bryan, as a possible future President, and, at any rate, as a man that represents conditions of which, it appears, our section of the country has little or no conception. outraged, public decency and denied a Presidential candidate the right of

Settled Doubtful Votes. But I am satisfied from the indignation I

2,400 Horse-Power for Nothing.

"Hidden away in a barn-like building on the outskirts of Bridgeport is a strange machine, unlike anything man ever built before. ., . It will revolutionize manufac-

ture and make the twin giants, stear and electricity, mere hall boy in the service of mankind."

See the Sunday Journal.

Continued from First Page.

Bryan and Sewall and Watson proclaim a revolution is divine, but it must have sution was a struggle for liberty and independence. The civil war was a revolution be-tween the systems of free and slave labor, for the freedom of labor, for escape from the crimes and horrors and immoralities of slavery. It was worth all it cost. But this revolution promises to destroy the Supreme Court, to prevent the issue of bonds and the use of the credit of the country for any purpose, to debase the currency, to issue, if need be, irredeemable paper and flat money, and to destroy the validity and the uals. It proposes to seize the railways and vast system of paternal governmen

Where All Are Equal. There are two places under our Constitu-tion where neither wealth nor power gives any advantage to the individual, where the richest and the poorest, the most exalted and the humblest stand on the same plane; one is the ballot-box and the other the court. And yet this Democratic and Populistic alliance proposes to destroy this majestic tribunal and make it simply the echo of the party caucus which controls Congress this year and may be driven into obscurity

ernment the power to issue bonds, as if the issuing of bonds were a crime. They either do not care or do not know that in the credit of the nation is its defensive and offensive power. Except for the little credit which it possessed, this Republic never would have been free; except for the credit which it could use it never could have fought the war of 1812 against Great Britain or the war with Mexico; except for the power to issue bonds and use its credit for its salvation it never could have successfully prosecuted the civil war and reunited the Republic; except for its powers to issue bonds for the national defense and the national honor it could not have sold the bonds which put the gold in the Treasury that could the United States to redeem its promises and prevented a panic which would have closed every industry in the country; except

for the discredit, cast upon the bonds and the doubt sich was thrown about their future by the very men in the Senate of L. United States who captured the Democratic Convention at Chicago and owned the Popullatic Convention at St. Louis, there would have been no need to sell the bonds to keep up the gold reserve of the Treasury, there would have been no need of syndicates to place the bonds and the price which would have been realized by the Treasury would have been so high as to demonstrate the confidence of the world in the credit, the stability and the bonor of our country.

All Would Be Crucified. We hear much in these days from the Populistic orators and Populistic journals of the crime of 1872, of the crime of the demonetization of silver. If capital punishment should be meted out to the participants in that crime, the Chicago platform would be deprived of two of its most brilltant and distinguished supporters. Side by side upon "the cross of gold" would be nalled Senator Stewart and Senator Jones, of Nevada, and all who survive and were members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate in 1873,

This new monarchy of silver would drag from the grave Thomas Jefferson, General Jackson, Webster, Clay, Franklin Pierce and John C. Calhoun.

We have no rank, we have no privilege, we have no caste. The rich man dies and his sons dissipate his property; the poor man sees his son receive the benedits of the public school and the high school, and then reach the most influential and powerful of positions in the corporation, or as the head of the business firm, or in the running of the mine, or in the Legislature as a Senator or member of Congress, or in the Government as a member of the Cabinet, or

Currency Per Capita, It is useless to attempt to palliate the matter. The silence as to reprehension on the part of the Republican and old-line Democratic press is as significant as the lame excuse put forth by those who attempted to whitewash the behavior of the students.

One can but faintly understand from this exhibition why it is that the strong powers of Europe deal so harshly with the hoodium element of vale been otherwise than fully dominent of vale been of the vale of the way of the way of the down domestic violence or to restate the many of the M child in the United States, or nearly twice

> It has an abundance. But it is confidence, which is currency; confidence which starts the mills going and puts the furnaces in

> again that the only standard of value is where the market value of the metal and the coin is the same in the market as the stamp of the Government mays it is:

Experience of France. In the delirium of the French revolution demagogues said, as Bryan says to-day: France is great enough, intelligent enough, strong enough to have a currency and a financial system of her own." She issued 40,000,000,000 of a paper currency called assignats and mandats; she passed laws making it a penal offence for the farmer not to sell the produce of his field and his live stock for this money at its face value, and for the miller not to grind his corn for this money at its face value, and for the merchant not to sell his goods for this money at its face value; she made it a penal offence his work at its face value and for the manufacturer not to accept this money at its The result was that all business was susthen, in the mighty awakening, this more basket, and France began life again with

most powerful navy in the world, we had Chase at the head of the Treasury and Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan at head of the army, and Faragut and Porter

could put down the rebellion, we could not, with all our forces, keep the greetwack dollar, issued to save the Government, but not redeemable in gold, from falling to forty-eight cents

Conditions Then and Now. The wage earner who received two dollars a day in 1873 was receiving in 1892 three dollars a day, and the dollar in 1802 would purchase almost as much of the necessaries of life as two dollars would in 1873.

A sharp illustration of what has happened since 1873 can be found in the experience of the railroads. In 1896—and the same conditions are true since 1890—we are receiving for the carriage of the products of the farm only one-half the rates we received in 1873. In 1873 the locomotive passenger engineer on the New York Central received \$80 per month, and now his average earning is \$150 per month; the freight engineer then received \$60 per month, and now he averages \$100; then the firemen received \$40 per month, and now \$75 in the passenger service and \$60 in the freight service; then trainmen and brakemen received from \$30 to \$35, and now they receive from \$45 to \$50; the trackmen, who constitute the great body of labor, received 87½ cents  $\alpha$  day in 1878, and now they get \$1.35.

Criticism of Bryan's Speech. the best effort which he has made during this canvass. It was eloquent, it was plausible, and yet it can be divided into two parts. Where he cited facts he cited them incorrectly; when he stated the positions of the great ment of the past to fortify his positions he cited the reverse of the views which those statesmen entertained; and when, abandoning facts, he came to premises, his premises were based either upon theories which had been exp. led by experiment, or theories which, put in practice, involved subjecting to the hazard all the industrial interests of the

But the most remarkable of the citations of Mr. Bryan was the one in which he said: "I only wish that this distinguished divir whose name has added to the great fam of your great city, were with us to-n' sht, that he might again champ! a the cause of the people in their gr a agat of to-day,"

Fortunatelay we know what Henry Ward

Beecher would say if he had been present at that meeting and had heard Mr. Bryan's What Beecher Said.

During the flat money and unlimited paper currency excitement of 1877 Mr. Beecher de-livered a famous sermon on Thanksgiving Day of that year on the perils of the day. In it he used this language;

"Whenever, in any nation, there is such an attempt to tamper with standards that the moral sense of man is bewildered and liberty is given to unprincipled men at large to cheat, to be unfaithful to obligations, to refuse the payment of honest debts; whenever that takes place, it is all the worse if done with the permission of the law! \* \* \* Whoever tempers with established standards tampers with the very marrow and vitality of public faith. All the world is one open market. The need of one and the same standard of money, uniform, universal and unalterable, becomes imperious! Gold is the world's standard. All other money must represent gold. No vote of Legislature can change the nature of commerce, the nature of property, the nature of lts representative in money."

have made that audience keep quiet till tional ticket.

The audience took a good long look at the man of whom all had heard so much. Then they started cheering again.

"There cheers for Mark Hanna!" yelled a man in front.

There was a vociferous response.
"Tiger!" shouted some one on the stage, and the 6,000 strained their lungs.

What Mr. Hanna Said. "Ladles and Gentlemen," said Mr. Han-na, when he could be heard, "If I have

been successful in anything in this campaign, it is in knowing ellough not to talk too much. I came here at the solicitation of my friends to see a Brooklyn Republican gathering. I had heard of them?"

Word from Albany last night was to the effect that Thacher would refuse to withten the Notification Committee at the Kenmore to-day. This news, coming from reliable

We want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.

We want yer, McKinley, yes, we do.

CHORUS.

We want yer, McKinley, yes, we want yer mighty bad;

a fifty-three cent dollar—well, you bet it makes us mad.

McKinley and Protection,
That is our selection,
That is our selection,
want yer, want yer, we want yer, and yersey, who nade the speech nominating Hobart at St. I. Julis, spoke at length on campaign issues.
Nearly all of the big andlence remained until he had finished. He was the last speaker.

Vashington, Sept. 25.—The activity of the endquarters of the various Presidential nomi-

## BRYAN DECLARES FOR THACHER'S WITHORAWAL

Says His Candidacy Would Cost the Democracy Many Votes.

Hard Pressed Before He Consents to Interfere in the Empire State Fight.

Doesn't Want to Talk Silver When the State Candidate Represents Gold.

NOMINEE MAY REFUSE TO GET OUT.

It Was Reported from Albany Last Night That He Would When Approached To-day by the

The question whether or not John Boyd Thacher will retire from the Democratic State ticket will be answered to-day, when the Notification Committee sees him at the Kenmore Hotel, Albany, at 1 p. m.

The chief reason for expecting his withdrawal is that Candidate Will-

iam J. Bryan says the cause of Desubstitution of another & served by the rial candidate.

When Mr. Bryan was in Brooklyn last Thursday he was seen by State Chairman Elliot Danforth, National Treasurer William P. St. John and many others prominent in the party. Mr. Bryan's opinion as to the State situation was asked. He was asked if he thought Mr. Thacher ought to retire. Mr. Bryan replied that the question directly concerned the Democrats of this State, and they were the persons whose wishes should be respected. He said he was of opinion the rank and file of the Democracy were opposed to the retention of Mr. Thacher. He said he could see very good reason for this view in the fact that the New York Democrats objected to supporting an avowed gold standard advocate on the State ticket and a free silver advocate on the National ficket. He was confident the Democratic masses wanted no shuffling in their campaign this Fall, because the issue was clear.

Bryan Speaks Out. The State managers suggested Mr.
Thacher would be more impressed if he
knew the national candidate's wishes thus
by any other consideration. Mr. Bryan objected to interfering in a State quarrel.

Finally, in response to repeated queries, he called attention to his prospective meet-

The ghost of Henry Ward Beecher drops upon Mr. Bryan like a hundred-ton triphammer.

When he had finished Mr. Depew left the platform. He was cheered till he reached the door.

Shouted for Hanna.

Then there was a shout for Hanna. The resonant name of the mighty Ohioan came from six thousand throats, Men and women jumped to their sears and yelled "Hannal! Hanna!" till they were hoarse. Finally, in response to repeated queries, he called attention to his prospective meetings in and around tammany Hall, and conceded the impropriety of his speaking there and forcing the silver issue, when the Gubernatorial candidate had repudiated that issue and was forcing, or trying to force, other issues to the front.

Mr. Bryan said he was confident Mr. Threcher's retention would lose the Democratic State leaders confered in the meantline district leaders were filing practact. That he meantline district leaders were filing practact. The conclusion was reached that Mr. Threcher should be informed of Mr. Bryan's attitude, and State Chairman Danforth was instructed to send a message to Mr. Threcher embodying the introduced that Mr. Threcher and forcing the silver issue, when the Gubernatorial candidate had repudiated that issue and was forcing, or trying to force, other issues to the front.

Mr. Bryan said he was confident Mr. Bracher's candidate work in this state.

Then the Democratic State leaders confered in the Mr. Bryan's attitude, and State Chairman Danforth was instructed to send a message to Mr. Thacher embodying the ings in and around tammany Hall, and conceded the impropriety of his speaking there and forcing the silver issue, when the Gubernatorial candidate had repudiated that issue and was forcing, or trying to force, other issues to the front.

Mr. Bryan said he was confident Mr. Bracher state issue and was forcing, or trying to force, other issues to the front.

The absence of the instruction of the issue, when the Gubernatorial candidate had repudiated that issue and was forcing, or trying to force, other issues

ik too much. I came here at the solicition of my friends to see a Brooklyn the Notification Committee at the Kenmore to-day. This news, coming from reliable authority, was credited by some of the gallery.

"How do you like it?" shouted a man in the gallery.

"Mr. McKinley," went on Mr. Hanna, "says a Brooklyn Republican meeting is in an inspiration, and he has been here. I also subscribe to that proposition.

"On my return to Ohio I will tell the Governor I saw some of his Brooklyn friends and that the rest of them will send greetings in November."

Everybody was expecting a long speech at that point, but Mr. Hanna bowed and stepped back to his seat. The audience gave him three more cheers.

It was the first campaign speech made by Mr. Hanna in the East, and it was a hit.

In Ringing Tones.

It was delivered in ringing tones and in a way that indicated that Mr. Hanna was not suffering from stage fright.

After the cheering was over a campaign quartet sang the following, which apparently pleased Mr. Hanna immensely:

The milis are a stoppin', an' the markets are adroppin'.

An' we want yer, McKinley, yes, we do; The last four years of Grover, thank the Lord.

The last four years of Grover, thank the Lord.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c.